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Canberra



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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1988

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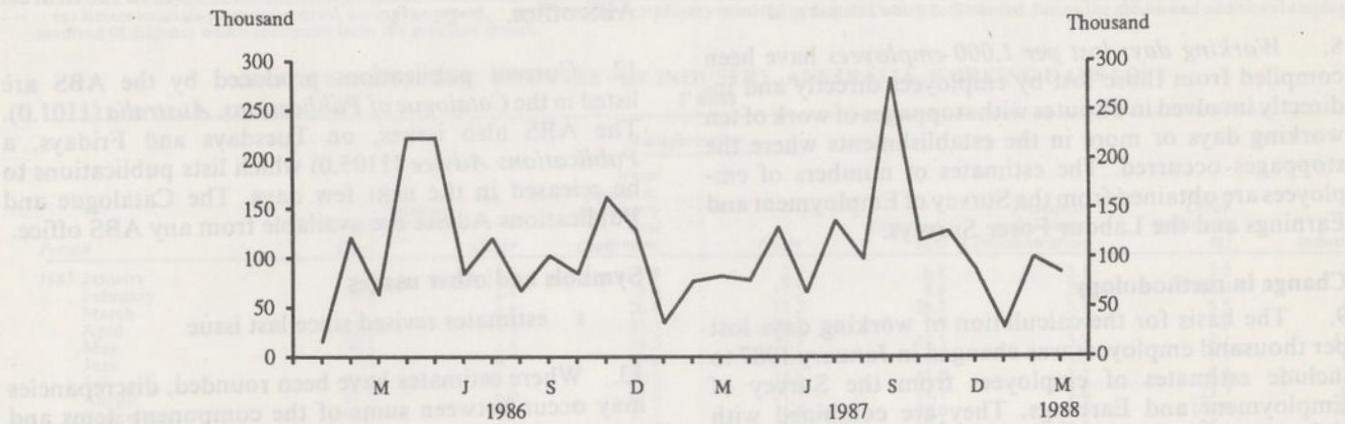
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MAIN FEATURES WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



In March 1988, there were 84,800 working days lost by 41,900 employees in 187 disputes compared with 100,500 working days lost by 58,100 employees in 148 disputes in February 1988.

Of the 187 disputes in March, 16 had more than 1,000 working days lost.

In the 12 months ended March 1988, 1,338,800 working days were lost compared with 1,383,500 and 1,122,400 working days lost in the 12 months ended March 1987 and March 1986 respectively.

For the 12 months ended March 1988, the number of working days lost per thousand employees was highest in New South Wales (335) and lowest in South Australia (96).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The statistics relate to disputes which have occurred in all industries and involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.

2. The figures of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 4) and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. Details shown in this publication refer to all disputes in progress during the reference period indicated.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes

and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Definitions

4. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. A dispute affecting several establishments is considered to be a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation, otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment.

5. *Employees involved* include employees directly and indirectly involved in disputes. Employees indirectly involved are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

6. Differences between monthly and annual totals of employees involved can occur due to temporary cessations of stoppages that resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are included in the monthly totals.

7. *Working days lost* refer to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

8. *Working days lost per 1,000 employees* have been compiled from those lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in disputes with stoppages of work of ten working days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The estimates of numbers of employees are obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and the Labour Force Surveys.

Change in methodology

9. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in Agriculture and in Private households obtained from the Labour Force Survey to derive the denominator. The estimates on this basis included in Tables 4 and 5 have been recalculated for each month back to January 1984 and are available on request. In issues of this publication prior to January 1987 the estimates of numbers of employees were based entirely on Labour Force Survey data. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

Other ABS publications

10. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)—issued annually, contains more detailed information including statistics on the cause, method of settlement and duration of industrial disputes.

Labour Statistics, Australia, 1986 (6101.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Trade Union Statistics, Australia, 30 June 1986 (6323.0)

Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986 (6325.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)—issued quarterly

Unpublished statistics

11. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer print-out clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the officer whose name appears in the *Phone Inquiries* section of the inquiries box at the front of this publication, or to Information Services in the nearest ABS office.

12. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue

13. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Electronic services

VIATEL. Key *656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 52 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements.

Further information is available on (062) 52 5404.

Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (062) 52 6684.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of disputes		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(a)	Newly involved(b)	Total(a)	
1987 January	91	95	12.8	15.1	34.2
February	124	140	25.9	41.8	76.3
March	148	166	54.8	63.6	81.5
April	117	138	62.3	66.3	77.6
May	126	146	80.3	106.7	131.5
June	126	145	35.8	41.4	65.2
July	117	135	49.7	51.5	137.8
August	109	122	39.5	52.1	98.8
September	114	127	60.3	84.9	282.6
October	138	151	60.6	64.5	117.6
November	164	178	86.0	97.8	126.7
December	97	115	34.8	49.7	86.5
1988 January	81	86	12.2	12.6	29.2
February	138	148	44.0	58.1	100.5
March	168	187	34.7	41.9	84.8
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>					
March 1986	1,784	1,802	503.9	511.4	1,122.4
1987	1,669	1,689	701.8	721.5	1,383.5
1988	1,495	1,516	600.2	604.6	1,338.8
December 1985	1,830	1,845	552.6	570.5	1,256.2
1986	1,680	1,687	673.9	691.7	1,390.7
1987	1,471	1,475	602.8	605.3	1,316.4

(a) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (b) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST
('000)

Period	Manufacturing								All industries
	Mining	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (a)	
1987 January	1.0	13.5	3.8	2.7	6.8	3.1	3.3	34.2	
February	30.8	2.4	5.4	17.5	8.0	2.2	10.0	76.3	
March	6.7	4.0	20.8	12.2	26.2	5.1	6.5	81.5	
April	15.2	3.7	27.3	10.2	7.9	5.9	7.5	77.6	
May	30.1	1.8	39.5	25.7	19.5	5.7	9.1	131.5	
June	7.3	4.7	12.4	15.1	15.0	3.0	7.7	65.2	
July	35.3	10.3	23.9	14.8	43.0	2.2	8.4	137.8	
August	17.7	6.0	14.2	21.7	11.7	3.6	23.7	98.8	
September	97.9	2.8	23.1	6.8	38.6	4.5	108.9	282.6	
October	15.8	4.4	12.7	13.6	19.5	26.5	25.1	117.6	
November	21.7	1.3	9.9	29.2	5.7	4.2	54.7	126.7	
December	11.5	0.7	6.5	25.9	0.7	26.5	14.6	86.5	
1988 January	10.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	7.5	1.5	6.6	29.2	
February	47.4	11.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	3.4	15.1	100.5	
March	34.0	10.3	3.8	8.8	14.9	4.4	8.6	84.8	
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
March 1986	202.6	96.9	92.4	186.1	165.4	153.9	225.0	1,122.4	
1987	300.1	186.6	199.6	223.4	145.7	53.0	275.2	1,383.5	
1988	344.0	58.5	183.0	180.8	191.1	91.3	290.1	1,338.8	
December 1985	233.8	106.4	107.3	189.4	175.3	180.4	263.7	1,256.2	
1986	362.0	179.4	187.4	205.3	117.7	57.6	281.4	1,390.7	
1987	291.1	55.7	199.6	195.5	202.4	92.5	279.6	1,316.4	

(a) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : STATES AND AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST
('000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)
1987 January	12.7	3.5	1.3	0.6	14.4	0.4	34.2
February	44.6	19.6	2.8	0.3	4.2	0.3	76.3
March	41.2	20.9	2.4	2.2	11.3	1.3	81.5
April	52.6	11.0	3.4	1.5	3.9	2.1	77.6
May	84.2	27.6	7.7	5.5	2.9	2.6	131.5
June	19.1	16.8	12.4	5.1	7.8	1.3	65.2
July	81.6	25.6	7.7	9.9	3.3	7.8	137.8
August	22.1	50.3	4.1	5.2	14.7	2.1	98.8
September	185.9	40.1	9.6	5.3	37.6	2.1	282.6
October	61.2	37.9	3.4	4.1	6.8	1.3	117.6
November	88.6	9.7	16.2	2.5	7.3	1.3	126.7
December	47.6	26.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	5.4	86.5
1988 January	9.6	1.6	13.2	0.6	3.4	0.3	29.2
February	62.7	9.5	7.8	5.3	12.4	0.9	100.5
March	26.5	13.2	21.4	0.7	17.2	3.4	84.8
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>							
March 1986	408.1	341.6	203.4	22.9	89.7	22.8	1,122.4
1987	572.2	401.8	155.2	44.5	161.7	27.7	1,383.5
1988	741.8	269.7	109.6	48.1	118.4	30.6	1,338.8
December 1985	398.7	355.9	336.2	22.5	92.9	20.7	1,256.2
1986	598.8	381.8	173.4	46.2	143.1	29.2	1,390.7
1987	741.5	289.3	73.7	44.6	115.3	28.0	1,316.4

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	Employees involved directly		Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)	All industries
	Mining	Coal	Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction				
1984	3,913	3,745	343	416	503	372	91	248	
1985	6,898	1,931	255	312	666	432	71	228	
1986	10,773	3,328	445	328	458	135	72	242	
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
<i>1986—</i>									
March	5,994	1,721	217	303	638	366	60	201	
<i>1987—</i>									
March	8,904	3,589	478	356	566	124	70	240	
April	4,881	3,238	526	353	580	127	67	215	
May	5,103	2,890	424	363	453	113	65	199	
June	5,128	2,415	432	365	476	98	65	195	
July	5,658	2,071	468	339	617	80	63	198	
August	6,046	1,571	485	355	648	83	67	203	
September	8,793	1,401	512	290	770	91	90	233	
October	8,757	1,427	497	281	829	149	91	238	
November	8,884	1,283	474	287	808	158	84	231	
December	8,902	1,069	479	305	773	217	69	223	
<i>1988—</i>									
January	9,243	818	474	302	771	213	69	222	
February	9,829	982	481	286	764	216	70	225	
March	10,774	1,091	440	280	716	214	71	225	

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

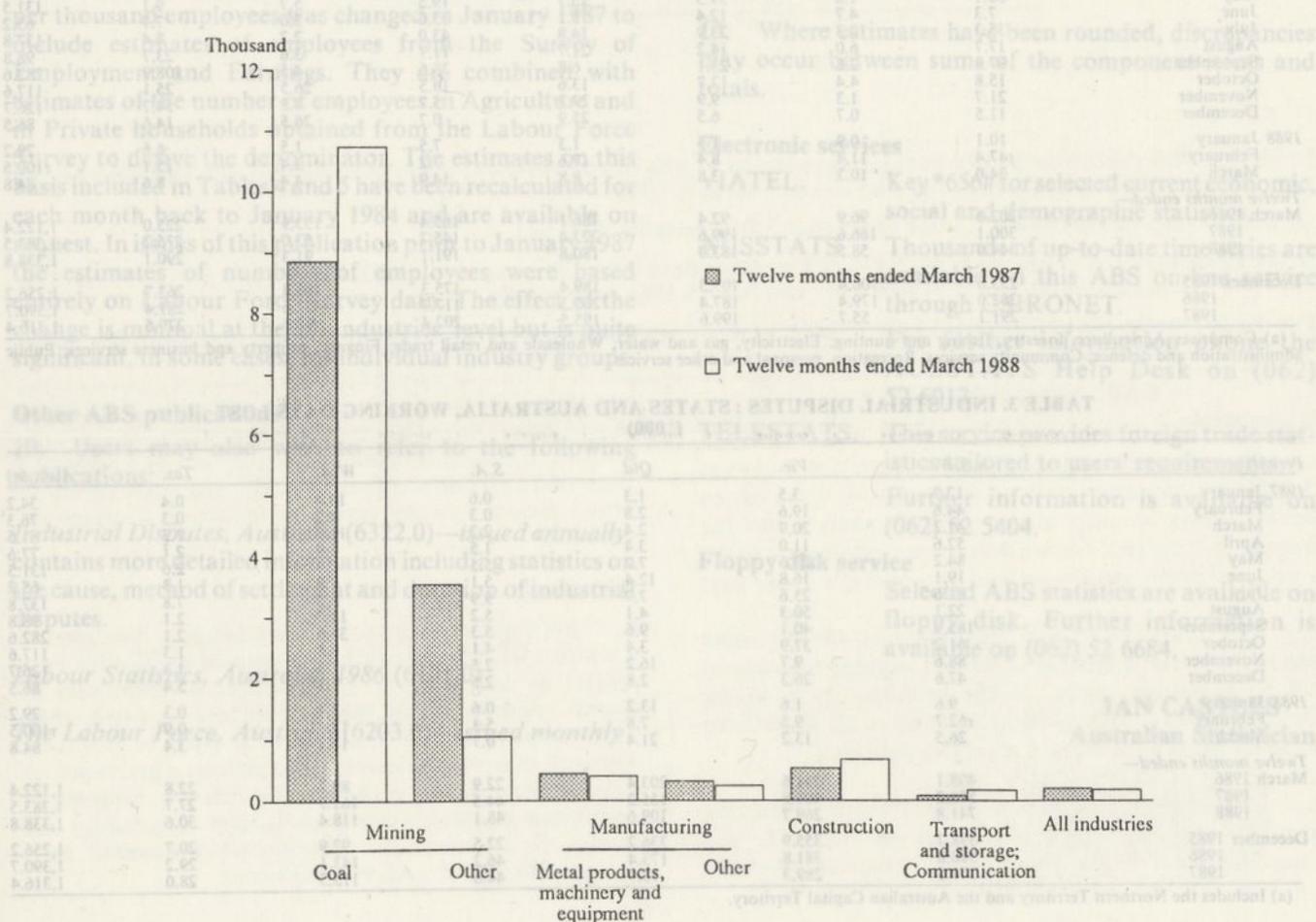
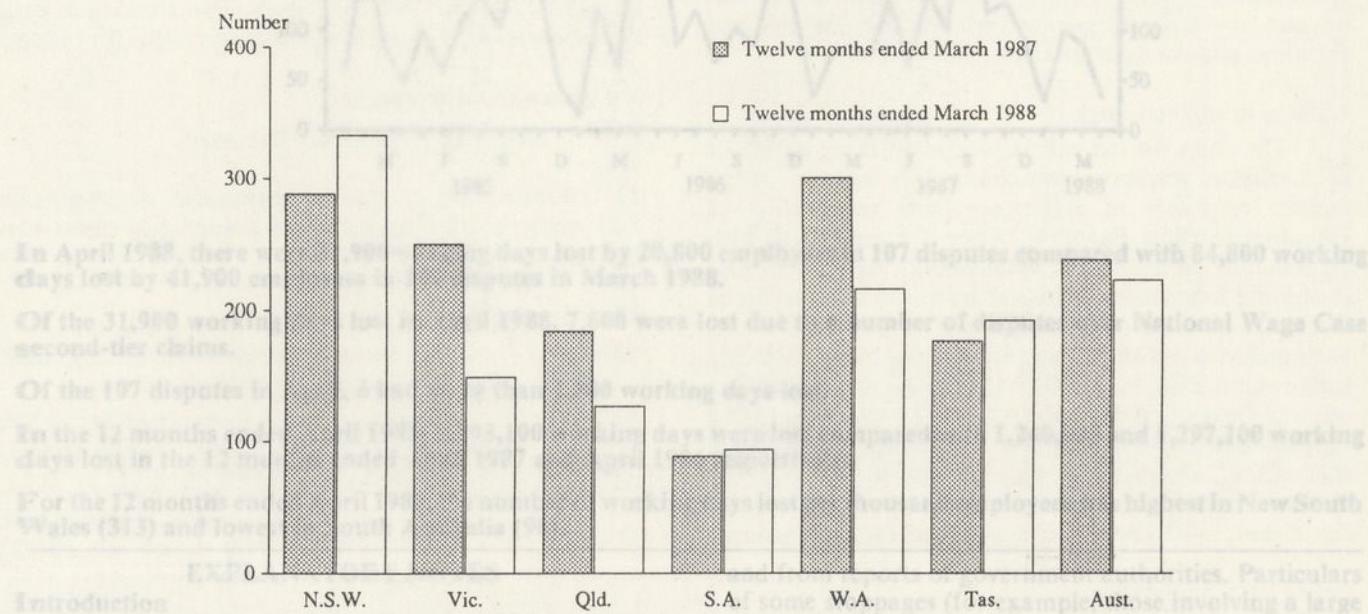
CHART 1. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
1984	357	132	302	55	256	350	248
1985	209	236	411	47	187	138	228
1986	304	240	207	95	272	190	242
Twelve months ended—							
1986—							
March	212	223	247	48	187	151	201
1987—							
March	290	252	186	91	303	179	240
April	255	246	121	91	271	190	215
May	251	220	114	61	241	161	199
June	232	222	125	70	249	118	195
July	226	208	110	83	231	150	198
August	229	229	106	87	199	159	203
September	299	235	94	91	243	162	233
October	309	240	91	95	242	160	238
November	328	198	90	92	235	148	231
December	340	164	87	90	212	177	223
1988—							
January	336	162	101	90	192	177	222
February	r343	156	107	99	r208	180	r225
March	335	151	129	96	218	194	225

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

CHART 2. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES



In April 1988, there were 31,900 disputes which resulted in 214,800 working days lost by 26,800 employees. In 1987 disputes concerned with 34,800 working days lost by 31,900 employees.

Of the 31,900 working days lost in 1987, 20,000 were lost due to disputes concerning the National Wage Case and second-tier claims.

Of the 197 disputes in 1987, 180 concerned with 18,000 working days lost by 18,000 employees.

In the 12 months ended March 1988, 1,100 disputes concerned with 297,100 working days lost in the 12 months ended March 1988.

For the 12 months ended March 1988, 1,100 disputes concerned with 297,100 working days lost in New South Wales (313) and Victoria (284), Queensland (160), South Australia (100), Western Australia (100), Tasmania (100) and the Australian Capital Territory (100).

The statistics relate to disputes which have occurred in all industries and include stoppages of work of ten working days or more in all establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.

2. The figures of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 4) and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. Details of the figures given in this section refer to all disputes in progress at the time of the survey, as general indicated.

3. The figures of working days lost due to industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data supplied by employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes

Definitions

4. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. A dispute affecting several establishments is considered to be a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation, otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute.

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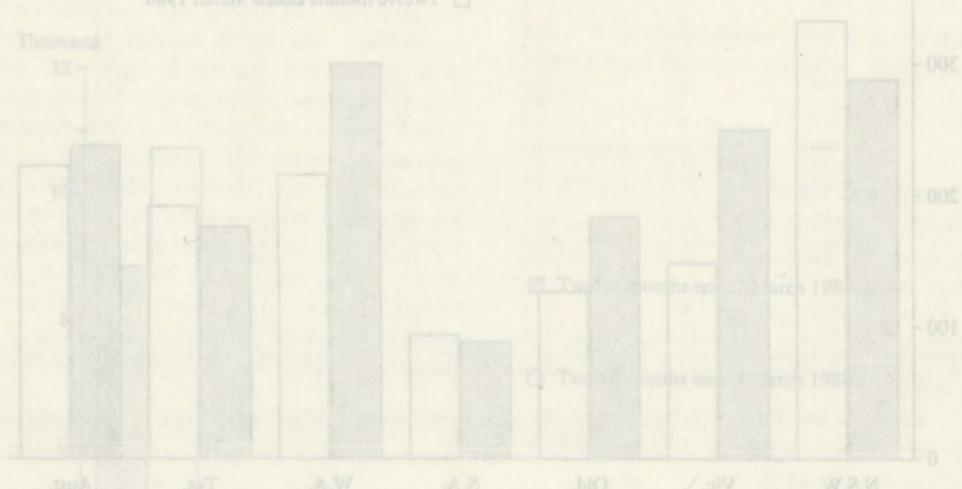
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(a) month	m.t.	A.N.Z.	F.Z.	Manufacturing	m.t.	A.N.Z.A.	Total
				Mining	Metals & metal products	machinery, tools and equipment	Other
Jan	822	825	22	118	121	122	1001
Feb	801	781	29	118	805	805	2891
Mar	801	812	29	118	805	805	2891
Period				Coal	Other	Other	
1984		3,913	3,745	343	476	503	372
1985	121	6,781	5,938	235	312	656	115
1986		3,328	405	328	458		123
00 twelve months ended		801	801	881	825	805	91
21st June	00	801	801	101	845	825	71
21st March	00	801	801	217	303	638	122
001	121	801	801	801	801	805	801
26th August	81	801	801	801	801	805	801
001	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
26th September	81	801	801	801	801	805	801
001	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
26th October	81	801	801	801	801	805	801
001	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
26th November	81	801	801	801	801	805	801
001	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
26th December	81	801	801	801	801	805	801
001	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
January	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
February	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
March	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
Summary	801	801	801	801	801	805	801
February		19,829	19,829	19,829	19,829	19,829	19,829
March		10,774	10,774	10,774	10,774	10,774	10,774

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Note. (b) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Note. (c) Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction; Manufacturing; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

1981 from whom M.R.M. 1981

CHART 1. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES



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